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Technical drawing of a circular exterior elevation, likely a clock face or decorative panel. The drawing includes the following details:

- Outer Ring:** Features large stars and rectangular markers. Dimensions include $2'-0"$, $6"$, and $1\frac{1}{2}"$.
- Inner Ring:** Contains eight smaller circles, each with a lightning bolt symbol. Dimensions include $2'-0\frac{1}{4}"$, $3'-0"$, $8'-0\frac{1}{4}"$, $1'-1"$, and $2'-0"$.
- Callouts:** Numbered circles (1, 2, 3, 6, 7) point to specific features.
- Center:** A small circle with the number 2 inside, labeled A11/A11.
- Text:** "EXTERIOR ELEVATION" and "(TYPICAL OF FO)" are visible at the bottom right.

The Clock Tower Building was intended to become part of the larger complex of buildings for the manufacture, storage and distribution of war materials throughout the West and Midwest. Following the Civil War, extensive appropriations were made to expand and build an arsenal and armory in a more

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central location on the island under the direction of General T. J. Rodman. As a result, Storehouse A, more familiarly known as the Clock Tower Building, has remained distant from the major Army activities on Rock Island.

Although the Clock Tower Building was to receive, store and issue military equipment, use probably fell sharply throughout the late 19th century. By the 20th century, the structure became obsolete as a storehouse. Around World War I, the Army ordered the Clock Tower Building razed, but the order was rescinded. Very little maintenance was done during this period.

By 1930, the Army centralized all storage and the Clock Tower Building was abandoned. In 1931, the building was struck by lightning and caught fire. That year, the Rock Island District began remodeling the building for use as their headquarters to oversee the construction of Locks and Dam 15. This facility was the first in a series of locks and dams for much of the newly authorized Upper Mississippi River 9-Foot Channel Navigation project. By 1934, the fire-damaged wood was removed, the interior beams were reinforced, and the remodeled offices had been built and electrified.

On Sept. 11, 1941, the Rock Island

Arsenal Ordnance Department permanently transferred ownership of the Clock Tower Building, together with a surrounding triangle of 6.9 acres of land, to the Rock Island District. By this date, other facilities built by the Corps on this triangular land parcel included Lock 15, a control station, and a newly constructed brick Quonset garage. The garage was remodeled for office space as an annex, as the Rock Island District grew and a second story was added. In 1944, the Corps repaired the clock and clock face. Graffiti of the Corps and their contractors, located on the top floor of the clock tower, also document other repairs and maintenance since 1944.

The Clock Tower Building was listed as a contributing element to the National Register of Historic Places Rock Island Arsenal Historic District on Sept. 30, 1969. It has been suggested that the Clock Tower Building may be one of the most significant structures in the Quad Cities. The clock tower and clock faces are visible from much of the area and have given the building its popular name and

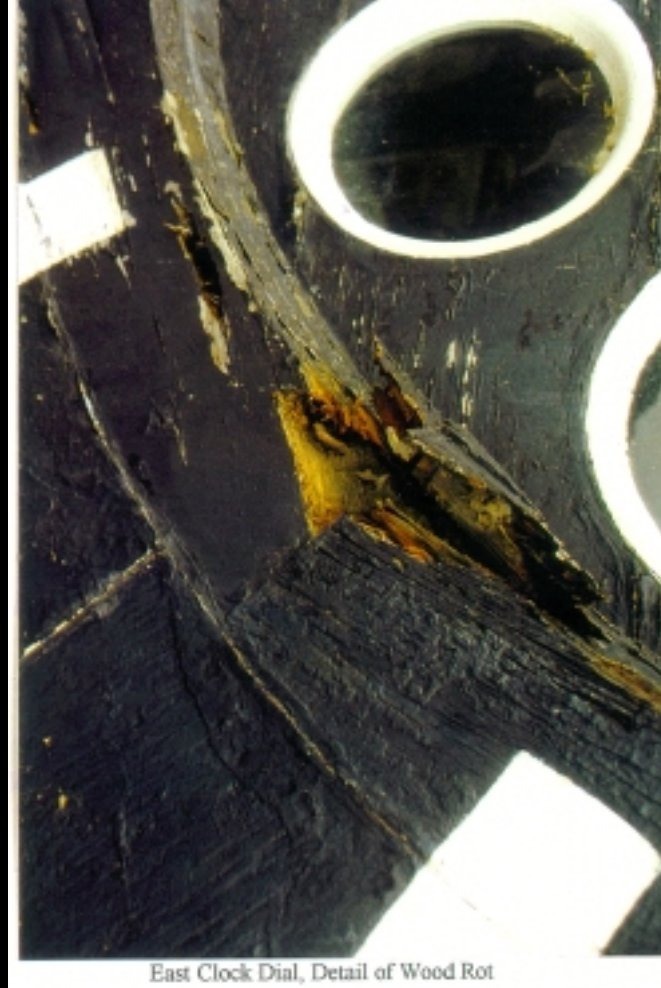
regional landmark status. This Quad Cities' landmark has served the U.S. Army for over 125 years and stands as the most recognized symbol of the Corps' presence on the Upper Mississippi River.

In 1987, a Corps inspection of the Clock Tower Building exterior identified

much deterioration due to weathering and water damage. The inspection and remedial actions were completed in 1988. Repairs were sympathetic to the exterior, matching the color of the original stone and mortar. In July of the following year, the Clock Tower Building achieved National Historic Landmark status along with the Arsenal's old stone shops in recognition of their national significance.

In 1994, a proposed interior-remodeling plan was formulated. Due to the significance of the Clock Tower Building, preservation of the original woodwork was paramount. This plan included stair reconstruction and false-grain painting, focusing on development of an historic corridor. In the historic corridor concept, the restoration effort would be enhanced with interpretive displays and drawings. The interior remodeling met the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation," the intent of which is to protect and preserve the characteristics of our Nation's significant structures and buildings.

In 1998 and 1999, exterior maintenance remodeling and restoration was ➡



East Clock Dial, Detail of Wood Rot



Back in Time - As the Clock Tower Building appeared June 4, 1934.